

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 3/7 Cardio. Dis. July 59

1694. **Reflex erythema studies in coronary disease** HERMANN B., CSEPPENTÓ I. and IZSAK T. Dept. of Med., County Hosp., Gyula *Acta med. Acad. Sci. hung.* 1958, 11/2 (195-202) Tables 3

0.1 ml. of acetylcholine 2% with 0.1 ml. of prostigmine 0.5% was injected intradermally into the second costal space in the medio-clavicular line, on both sides. The area of the erythema thus obtained was measured and compared. In normal human subjects this area is the same on both sides. In 79 patients with coronary disease the erythema was remarkably larger on the left side. In one patient with a posterior wall infarction and 8 patients with gallbladder disorders the erythema was larger on the right side. One day later the experiment was repeated after 2 ampoules of hydergin had been injected intramuscularly, 2 hr. previously. In normal persons this adreno-sympatholytic agent has no influence on the size of the acetylcholine-prostigmine erythema. In 68 patients with coronary insufficiency, however, the artificial erythema diminished greatly on both sides, although the left side remained larger than the right. In 32 patients with a serious heart disease hydergin had no effect on this. Some of these patients with serious coronary disorders also suffered from gallbladder disorders. In 64 patients with coronary insufficiency the vital lung capacity proved to increase from 0.2 to 0.7 l. 8 to 10 min. after an atropine injection. Here, a bronchial spasm must have been relieved, which existed in the superior thoracic segments of the bronchial tube, as an expression of the presence of a Head zone in the lungs.

Hockstra - Leeuwarden (XVIII, 6)

HERMANN, Bela, Dr.; SOOKY, Andras, Dr.; CSEPENTO, Ilona, Dr. DOBI, Sandor, Dr.

Some data on the chemistry of cerebrospinal fluid in the pathomechanism, diagnosis and prognosis of schizophrenia. Orv. hetil. 100 no.37:1332-1336 Sept 13 59

1. A Gyulai Megyei Belgyogyaszati Osztalyanak (foorvos: Hermann Bela dr.) es Elmegyogyaszati Ostalyanak (foorvos: Sooky, Andras dr) kozlemenye. (SCHIZOPHRENIA, cerebrospinal fluid) (CEREBROSPINAL FLUID, chem)

HERMANN, Bela, dr.; CSEPPENTO, Ilona, dr.

Acetylcholinesterase activity of the cerebrospinal fluid of
cancer patients. Orv.hetil. 100 no.52:1883 D '59.

1. A Gyulai Megyei Korhas Belgyogyaszati Osztalyanak (Főorvos:
Hermann Bela dr.) kozleménye.

(NEOPLASMS cerebrospinal fluid)
(CHOLINESTERASE cerebrospinal fluid)
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID chem.)

HERMANN, Bela, dr.; SARO, Andras, dr.

Generalized intestinal polyposis with melanoplakia (Peutz-Jeghers syndrome). Orv.hetil. 102 no.3:129-130 15 Ja'61.

1. Gyulai Megyei Korhaz, I. Belgyogyaszati es II. Sebeszeti Osztaly.
(POLYPI case reports)

HERMANN, Bela, dr.

Agranulocytosis in mother and daughter. Magy. Belorv. arch. 15 no.2:
57-58 Ap '62.

1. A Gyulai Megyei Korhaz I. Belosztalyanak kozlemenyo.
(AGRANULOCYTOSIS case reports)

HUNGARY

HERMANN, Lela, Dr; OLAH, Jeno, Dr; Magyar Hospital of Gyula, I. Medical Ward (Gyula Megyei Kórház, I. Belosztály)

"Data on the Aetio-Pathogenesis of Angina Pectoris and Myocardial Infarct" Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 1, 6 Jan 63, pages 15-18.

Abstract: [Authors' summary modified] The authors report that in their hospital, serving a rural community, the number of cases of myocardial infarct is only one tenth of that in a comparable hospital in Budapest, in spite of the obviously high pork and lard consumption of the district. Events of great emotional impact - 1956 revolution, 1962 land collectivization - resulted in a great increase in angina pectoris and myocardial infarct cases. The vascular reaction of the Head zone of the heart was tested in a number of cases and controls, with and without the addition of Hydergin. The results pointed toward an increased sensitivity in the vegetative nervous system of patients with coronary syndrome.

[4 Western, 3 Soviet-bloc references.]

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45

HERMANN, Bela, dr., GULAI, Jeno, dr., HAIM, Vilmos, dr.

Relationship between angina pectoris and coronary atherosclerosis.
Orv. hetil. 105 no.32:1498-1500 9 Aug '64.

1. Gyulai Megyei Korhaz, I. Belgyogyaszat es Korbonctani Osztaly.

HERMANN, Bela, dr.

Prolonged phenacetin causing lethal intoxication. Orv. hetil. 106
no. 3/4:1473-1474 1 Aug '65.

1. Gyula, megyei Korhaz, I. Belgyogyaszati Osztaly (főorvos:
Hermann, Bela, dr.).

JIRKA, Zdenek; HERMANN, Bedrich

Possible use of rheoplethysmography in establishing the degree of training readiness. Cas.lek.cesk.99 no.36:1125-1128 2 S'60.

1. Ustav telovychovneho lekarstvi PU v Olomouci, prednosta doc. dr. Vl. Pelikan. Interni oddeleni KUMZ Pardubice, prednosta dr. B. Hermann.

(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY)

PERMAN, E.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

The accuracy of the volumetric determination of
 Al_2O_3 and Na_2O in the solutions of sodium aluminate with
the use of tropine and phen-1-ethyl-in indicator. p.213,
ARHIV ZA KEMIJU, Vol. 20, no. 1-4, 1949.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress,
Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec. 1952.

HERMANN, E

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological. S-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No 83615

Author : Hermann, E.; Cyergyay, F.; Hirsch, A.; Rona, L.

Inst : Not given

Title : Comparative Clinical and Histopathological Studies of Chronic Hepatitis.

Orig Pub : Rev. med. (RPR), 1955, No. 3, 40-44.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc.6 Vol.12/4 Internal Med. April 58

2264. AETIOPATHOGENIC ELEMENTS OF LIVER CIRRHOSIS - Elemente etio-patogene ale cirozelor hepatic - Hermann E. and Gyergyay F. MED. INTERN. (Bucureşti) 1956, 8/5 (669-679)

The role of experimental cirrhogenous factors is exposed. Alcohol creates favourable conditions for developing cirrhosis. On the basis of 120 cases observed at the medical clinic of Tg Mures it is concluded that cirrhosis is due to the acti-

Lucrare efectuata in Clinica I.

*Medicale si catedra de anatomie
Patologica Tg. - mures.*

2264

vity of many associated factors and not to the action of one single virus. In 34% of cases they found epidemic hepatitis in the history, mostly prolonged and of recurrent forms. With regard to the biopsies no morphological differences were found in cirrhosis of various aetiology.

Kraus - Arad

HERMANN, E., ing.

New state standard for normal track gauges, dimensions, and directions. (STAS 4392-62). Rev cailor fer 11 no.7:401-404 J1 '63.

1. Directia Intretinerii Cailor.

HERMANN, G.

✓ 3776. Differences in the food choice of rats in neurogenic and renal hypertension. E. Boros, M. Händel, G. Hermann, and J. Sza. *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1954, 6, 321-329 (IT: Med. Clinic and Inst. of exper. Pathol., Med. Univ., Budapest, Hungary). Rats with established hypertension either of neurogenic or of renal origin could choose between normal (14% protein), protein-rich (37% protein), protein-free, vitamin B-rich (B₁, B₂, B₆, B₁₂, vitamin N) added to the normal diet, and vitamin B-poor (normal diet without 3% yeast) diets. Rats in neurogenic hypertension eat significantly more of the B-rich diet than do those in renal hypertension. There is no difference in their consumption of fat, carbohydrate, and protein. Renal hypertensive rats eat the same amount of fat, carbohydrate, and protein as normal ones, but their vitamin B-rich diet consumption is small. (German) A. B. L. Bata Á. A. B. L. Bata Á.

Med 4

BOROSS, Eva; HANDEL, Magda; HERMANN, Gyorgy; WHISZ, Pal

Effect of aneurin on expieremental neurogenic hypertension in
rats. Magy. belorv. arch. 8 no.4:97-100 Aug 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikajának
(Igazgató: prof. Haynal, Imre) és Korelettani Intézetének
(Igazgató: prof. Sos, József) kozleménye.

(HYPERTENSION, experimental,
eff. of vitamin B1.)

(VITAMIN B1, effects.
on exper. hypertension.)

HANDEL, M.; BÓROS, B.; HERMANN, Gy.; WEISZ, P.

Effects of vitamin B1 on experimental neurogenic hypertension
in rats. Acta physiol. hung. 9 no.1-3:253-260 1956.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut und II. Klinik for Innere
Krankheiten der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(HYPERTENSION, exper.

neurogenic, eff. of vitamin B1 in rats (Ger))

(VITAMIN B1, eff.

on exper. neurogenic hypertension in rats (Ger))

HERMANN, Gy.

Not ✓ Action of aneurine on experimental neurotrophic hypertension in rats. M. Händel, E. Bercs, Gy. Hermann, and P. Weisz. *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* v. 283-60 (1986) (In German).—Rats were made hypertensive by sound, light, and elec. stimuli. Administration of aneurine daily to the rats during the period of stimulation caused a decrease in the degree of hypertension, as compared to controls not receiving aneurine. Rats on a vitamin B-free diet developed hypertension. Aneurine given subsequent to development of hypertension showed a lowering of the blood pressure within 2 hrs. with return to the high level in 6 hrs.

C. Bleegel

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
 CATEGORY : Pharmacology, Toxicology, Vitamin B₁

ABSTRACT JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56715

AUTHOR
 INST.
 TITLE

Mandel, M., Boros, B., Hermann, G., Weisz, P.
 Academy of Sciences of Hungary
 The Effects of Acurin on Experimental Neurogenic
 Hypertension in the Rat

ORIG. PUB. : Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1956, Vol. 9.

ABSTRACT

No. 1-5, 253-260
 Under the influence of strong external stimuli
 (noise, light, electrical shock), hypertension
 (BP 160 mm Hg) developed in rats in the course of
 a 45 day period. The addition to the diet of vit-
 amin B₁ in amounts of 0.2-1.5 mg/100 gm daily in
 the course of the experimental period reduced the
 degree of hypertension which developed (BP 140 mm
 Hg), whereas the absence of B₁ did not modify it.
 Single intramuscular injection of B₁ (2 mg/100 gm)
 to rats with developing hypertension caused a tem-
 porary drop in BP of 15 mm Hg in 2 hours, the ef-
 fect disappearing in 5 hours. The results of

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CARD:

Country
 CATEGORY

ABSTRACT JOUR. : RZBiol., No.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618010017-7

ABSTRACT
 INST.
 TITLE

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT

: the authors' experiments were interpreted by them
 in terms of the protective and stimulating action
 of B₁ on the central nervous system through the
 mediation of the hypophysis. -- A.A.Titayev

CARD:

2/2

HERMANN, László, dr.

Consciousness, unconscious. Magy psichol esemle 17 no.4:415-425
'60.

HUNGARY

HERMANN, Imre, M.D., [affiliation not given].

"Sexual Perversions and Musical Talent"

Budapest, Magyar Psichologial Szemle, Vol 20, No 1, 1963, pp. 138-142.

Abstract: The generally assumed relation between musical talent and tendency for sexual perversities was confirmed by the author's personal experience gained in studying 15 musicians of the male sex.

A total of nine of these (including six of the nine professional musicians included in the sample) showed perverted sexual attitude. Of four female violinists studied, two were sexual perverts and one was a homosexual. The scientific literature dealing with this subject was reviewed. Thirty-three references, including 4 Hungarian, 11 German, and 18 Western.

1/1

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RUMANIA / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. Hepatitis
Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 90624

Authors : Hermann, J.; Hirsh, Alice; Vegh, A.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Role of External Factors in the Evolution of Epidemic
Hepatitis.

Orig Pub : Rev. med. (RPR), 1956, 2, No. 4, 19-28.

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618010017-7

Country : Rumania
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Internal Secretion

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 8267

Author : Hermann J., Varady K., Cernea N.

Institut. : --

Title : Arterial Hypertension in Hyperthyroidism.

Orig Pub. : Rev. med. (RPR), 1957, 3, No. 5, 9-16

Abstract : The increased arterial pressure in a significant
number of patients with thyrotoxicosis does not result
from an increase in the minute volume of the heart, but
is associated with a disturbance in the nervous centers
regulating arterial pressure. The hyperfunction of the
thyroid gland in this group of patients also has a
central origin.--A.V.Ch.

Card:

1/1

VEGSEI (Weisz), Pal, dr.; HORVATH, Mihaly, dr.; HERMANN, Janos, dr.

Determination of blood pressure by means of registration of the flow with the oximeter. Orv. hetil. 102 no.12:544-545 19 Mr '61.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet, Kutato Laboratorium es a Balatonfuredi Allami Korhaz.

(BLOOD PRESSURE) (OXIMETRY)

1. 1962.12.1

2. 1. M. Mihaly; HERMANN, Janos; HORVATH, Mihaly (Mrs); State Hospital
2. - - - - - (Bakonfuredi Allami Korhaz)

"Measurements with Oxymetric Minute Volume Determination and Residual
Air Measurement."

Budapest, Kiszerletes Gyorstudomany, Vol XIV, No 6, 1962, pp 645-650.

Abstract [Author's German summary] On cardiac patients comparative
minute volume determinations were carried out with Evans blue: 1/ based
on the Stewart-Hamilton principle, 2/ according to Vierordt's formula
(supplemented with an evaluation according to the Starr formula). The
errors which arise from a dye dilution method (without the use of a
flow-through cuvette) were analyzed. The conditions which enable one
to make a determination for orientation purposes according to Vierordt's
formula were also evaluated. The oxymetric determination of residual
air according to Matthes is a suitable method for routine clinical de-
termination if the required experimental conditions are strictly
followed.
[1 soviet-block - western references]

1/1

HERMANN, L.

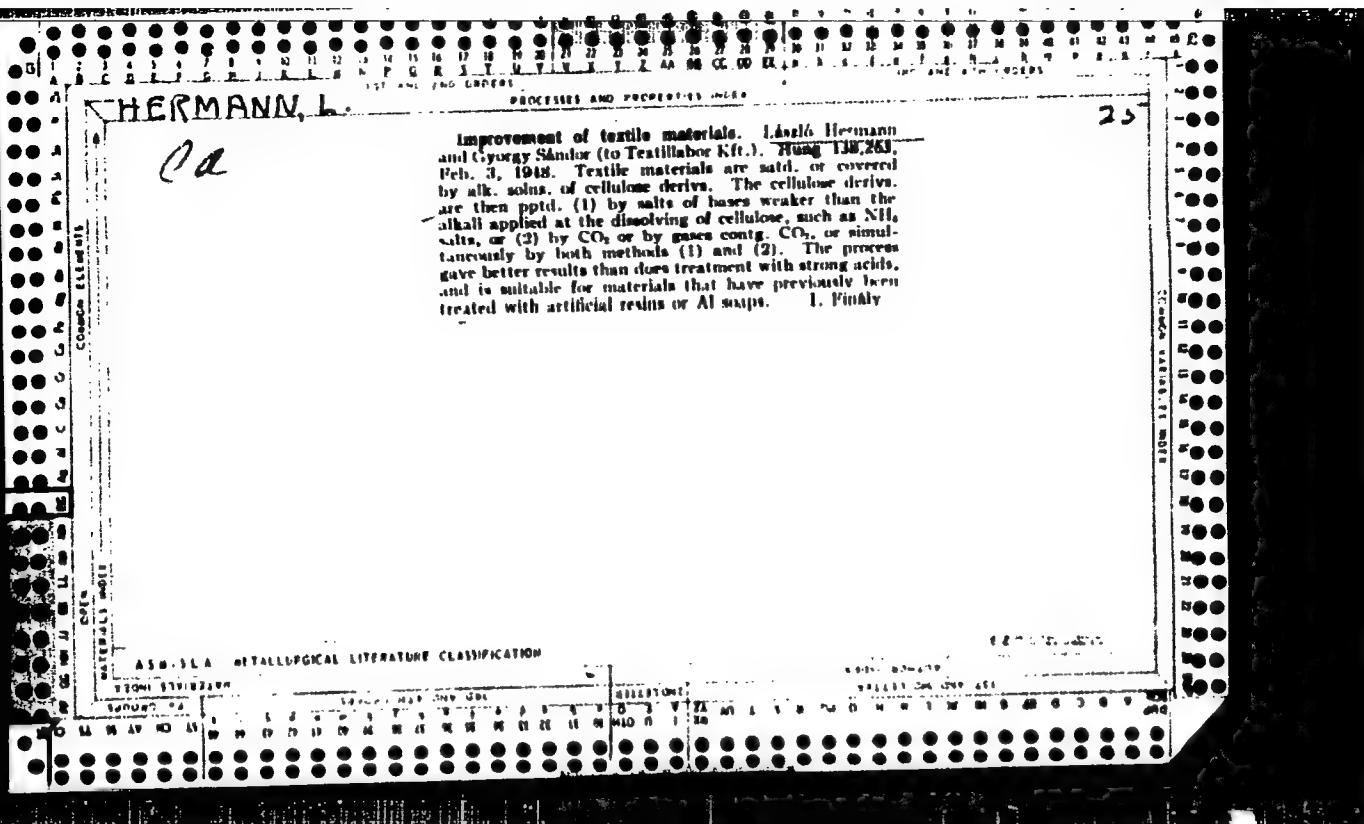
Ca

Finishes, and more particularly **cellulose finishes**, resistant to washing. László Hermann, László Honig, and György Sántha, Magyar Kém. Lapja 1, 63 (1946); *Chemie & Industrie* 58, 17/21 (1947). The following types of finishes are used for the purpose: artificial resin (acrylic, polyvinyl, melamine, aluminoplast, etc.), and cellulose ("Kuanam" cellulose, viscose, etc.). NaOH-sol. cellulose derivs. such as methyl- and glycol-celluloses.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618010017-7"



HERMANN, L.

"Experiences in connection with the technological plan in the Solvianis Factory.
p. 6. (TOBBTERELES, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1952. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Unclassified.

HERMANN, I.

"The Drafting of the Muzsinterv (Plan of Technical and Organizational Measures) in the Telecommunication Industry" p. 117 (Magyar Híradásteknikai, Vol. 4, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct., 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Vol. 3, No. 3 1954
Accessions / Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HERMAN, M; SULCZ, Z; ZYKA, J

1. Central Geological Institute (Geologisches Zentral-
institut) (for Herman ?); 2. Institute for Analy-
tical Chemistry, Karlova University (Institut für
analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversität), Prague (for ?)
Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 5, May 1966, pp 2005-2013

"Oxidimetric determination and identification of
cobalt and manganese, using titration of a ferricyanide
solution in a medium of certain aminalcohols."

FOLDI, Mihaly, dr.; STARK, Ervin, dr.; REV, Judit, dr.; MIHALY, Katalin, dr.;
HERMANN, Robert, dr.; RIMI, Zoltan, dr.

Spontaneous excretion of benzoic acid in renal patients. Magy.
belorv.arch. 12 no.6:164-168 D '59.

1. A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kiserleti Orvostudomanyi Kutato
Intezete es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika ja
(igazgato: Dr. Rusznyak Istvan egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(KIDNEY DISEASES urine)
(BENZOATES urine)

SOLTI, Ferenc; SIMONYI, Gusztav; REV. Judit; HERMANN, Robert; PETER, Agnes;
ISKUM, Miklos

Studies on cerebral venous pressure in human subjects. (Relationship between brain-venous pressure, systemic venous pressure and venous and cerebrospinal pressure). Ideg.szemle 12 no.12:
362-367 D '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajának
(Igazgató: Dr. Rusznyák István egyetemi tanár) és Idegkortani
Klinikajának (Igazgató dr. Horányi Béla egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(BRAIN blood supply)
(BLOOD PRESSURE physiol)

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; HERMANN, R.; ISKUM, M.; Technikai munkatars: Takacs, F.

ECG and blood circulation changes and mechanisms of their origin
after sodium increase in the blood serum. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12
no. 2: 165-174 Ap '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika.
(SODIUM blood)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION)

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; HERMANN, R.; PAPP, M.; REV, J.

The role of the central nervous system in the electrocardiographic
and circulatory changes caused by nicotine. Acta med. hung. 16
no.1:99-110 '60.

1. 1 st Department of Medicine, University Medical School,
Budapest (DirectorL prof. I Russnyak)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)
(NICOTINE pharmacol)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION pharmacol)

SOLTI, J.; MARTON, I.; HERMANN, R.; ISKUM, M. mit der technischen Assistenz
von F. Takacs.

Changes in the ECG and blood circulation after the increase of
sodium in the blood serum and mechanisms of their appearance.
Acta physiol.hung. 17 no.3:321-334 '60.

1. Medizinische Universitätsklinik, Budapest.
(SODIUM blood)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION)

SOLTI, Ferenc; SIMONYI, Gusztav; REV, Judit; ISKUM, Miklos; HERMANN,
Robert; ACS, Gyorgy

Effect of sodium nitrate on the venous pressure of the brain.
(Studies on venous pressure changes after the administration of
sodium nitrate by means of the simultaneous examination of the
cubital and external jugular veins). Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.5:
485-490 O '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikaja es
Idegkortani klinikaja.

(BRAIN blood supply)
(NITRATES pharmacol)

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.

Study on electrocardiographic and circulatory changes in modified pressure in the lesser circulation in dogs. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:293-305 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikaja.

(BLOOD PRESSURE physiol)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION physiol)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

SOLTI, Ferenc; PETER, Agnes; OLAH, Imre; SIMONYI, Gusztav; ISKUM, Miklos;
REV, Judit; HERMANN, Robert

Effect of sodium nitrate on the cerebral circulation, central
retinal arterial pressure and cerebrospinal fluid pressure.
Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:305-310 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikaja es Neuro-
logiai klinikaja.

(NITRATES pharmacol) (BRAIN blood supply)
(RETINA blood supply) (CEREBROSPINAL FLUID pharmacol)

SZABO, Gy.; SOLTI, F.; REV, J.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.

Effect of lowered effective volume of circulating blood on the minute volume in normal subjects and in patients with cardiac decompensation.
Magy belorv. arch. 14 no.2:61-64 My '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I sz. Belklinikajának közleménye
(Igazgató: dr. Rusznyák István egy. tanár)

(BLOOD VOLUME) (HEART FAILURE CONGESTIVE)

SOLTI, F.; PETER, A.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.; PREISICH, P.

Studies of the cerebral circulation and cerebral metabolic changes
in man: The method of investigation. Acta med. hung. 17 no.2:117-
125 '61.

1. 1st Department of Medicine (director: professor I.Ruszak) and
Department of Neurology (director: professor B.Moranyi), University
Medical School, Budapest.
(BRAIN blood supply) (CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS physiol.)

SOLTI, F.; MAGYAR, Zs.; MARTON, I.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.

ECG and blood circulation changes in modified tonus of walls of the
small intestine and gallbladder. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 20
no.4:393-403 '61.

1. I medizinische klinik der medizinischen universitat, Budapest.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (BLOOD CIRCULATION physiol)
(INTESTINE SMALL physiol) (GALLBLADDER physiol)

FOLDES, Janos, dr.; REV, Judit, dr.; HERMANN, Robert, dr.

Cases of hyperthyroidism with an increase of serum thyrotropic hormone.
Orv. hetil. 102 no.16:731-733 16 Ap '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I sz. Belklinika.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM blood) (THYROTROPIN blood)

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; ISKUM, M.; HEIMANN, R.

Role of the central nervous system in the appearance of ECG and circulatory changes caused by hypototassemia. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.1:91-99 Mr '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika. (POTASSIUM defic) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)

SOLTI, F.; MAGYAR, Zs.; MARTON, L.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.

Studies on [REDACTED] and circulatory changes following modification of the tonus of the small intestine or the gallbladder in dogs in experimental conditions. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:121-131 Ap '62.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (VASOMOTOR SYSTEM physiol)
(INTESTINE SMALL physiol) (GALLBLADDER physiol)

SOLTI, F.; PETER, A.; OLAH, I.; ISKUM, M.; REV, J.; HUHNANN, R.; REFI, Z.

Effect of nicotine on cerebral blood circulation and venous pressure.
Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.3:269-272 Je '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikai es
Idegklinikaja.
(BRAIN blood supply) (NICOTINE pharmacol)

SOLTI, F.; SIMONYI, G.; REV, J.; ISKUM, M.; HEMMANN, A.; ACS, Gy.

On the effect of sodium nitrite on cerebral venous pressure. Acta
med. Hung. 18 no.2:167-174 '62.

1. I. Medizinische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. I. Rusznyak) und
Neurologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. B. Horanyi) der
Medizinischen Universitat Budapest.

(NITRITES pharmacology) (BRAIN blood supply)
(BLOOD PRESSURE pharmacology) (JUGULAR VEIN physiology)

SOLTI, F.; SIMONYI, G.; ISKUM, M.; PETER, Agnes; REFI, Z.; HERMANN, R.

On the effect of stellate block on arterial and venous brain circulation.
Acta med. Hung. 18 no.3:287-292 '62.

1. I. Medizinische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. I. Rusznyak) und
Neurologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. B. Horanyi) der Medizinischen
Universitat Budapest.

(AUTONOMIC NERVE BLOCK) (BRAIN) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)
(CEREBRAL ARTERIES)

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; ISKIM, M.; HERMANN, R.

The role of the central nervous system in the development of hypo-kalemic ECG- and circulatory changes. Acta physiol. akad. sci. hung. 21 no.1:93-101 '62.

1. I Medizinische Klinik der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiology)
(POTASSIUM blood) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION)

SOLTI, F.; PETER, A.; OLAH, I.; ISKUM, M.; REV, J.; HERMANN, R.;
REFI, Z.

The acute effect of nicotine on cerebral blood flow and
cerebral venous pressure. Cor vasa 5 no.3:197-202 '63.

1. First Medical Clinic and Neurological Clinic of the Uni-
versity Medical School, Budapest.
(CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION) (RETINAL VESSELS)
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY)
(NICOTINE)

HUNGARY

7 3
SOLTI, F., ISKUM, M., PETER, A., REY, J., NEWMANN, R., FOLDESY, K.;
Medical University of Budapest, I. Medical Clinic and Nerve-Pathological
Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika es Ideg-
kortani Klinika).

"Investigations on the Effect of Devincan on the Cerebral Circulation,
Venous Pressure in the Brain and Oxygen Consumption of the Brain in
Humans."

Budapest, Kisérletes Orvostudomány, Vol IV, No 3, June 1963, pp 284-286.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of Devincan on the
circulation and oxygen consumption of the brain has been studied on 11
(mostly hypertensive) patients. After administration of Devincan, in
addition to a moderate lowering of the blood pressure, the blood flow
in the brain increased somewhat and the resistance of the brain vessels
decreased. The venous pressure change was not uniform, but decreased
slightly in the majority of the cases studied. Oxygen consumption of
the brain was virtually unchanged. As a result of the study, the authors
advocate an attempt for the therapeutic use of Devincan in cases of
hypertension complicated by cerebral circulation disturbances. 2 Hungarian
lines, 3 Western references.

1/1

10

HUNGARY

SOLTI, F., ISKUM, M., MARK, Gy., HERMANN, R.: Medical University of Budapest, I. Medical Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. sz. Belklinika).

"Experimental Investigations on the Effect of Hypoxia on the Coronary Circulation in Dogs."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol IV, No 3, June 1963, pp 295-299.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The mechanism of the changes occurring in the coronary circulation due to hypoxia has been studied by means of an isolated cerebral and isolated trunk hypoxia in crossed circulation experiments on dogs. Isolated trunk hypoxia results in a definite increase of the coronary circulation and decrease of the resistance of the coronary vessels. During isolated cerebral hypoxia, a reflex coronary spasm is observed which is followed -after the hypoxia- by a reflex coronary dilation of central origin. 4 Western, 4 Hungarian references.

1/1

SOLTI, F.; MARION, I.; REV, Judith; HERMANN, R.

On the effect of strophanthin on kidney function. Acta med. acad. sci. hung. 19 no.1:31-41 '63.

1. I. Medizinische Klinik (Director: Prof. Dr. I. Rusanyak) der
Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.
(STROPHANTHIN) (KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS) (HEART DISEASES)
(PEPTIC ULCER) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)

HUNGARY

SOLTI, F., ISKUM, M., MARK, G., and HERMANN, R., of the First Department of Medicine of the Medical University, Budapest [Original version not given].

"The Effect of Hypoxia on Coronary Blood Flow"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Supplement to Vol 22, 1963; p 10.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: In dogs with crossed circulation and isolated perfusion of the head, the effect on coronary circulation of isolated cerebral and isolated trunk hypoxia has been studied. In response to isolated cerebral hypoxia, coronary flow decreased and coronary resistance significantly increased. After the relief of hypoxia coronary dilatation with a significant diminution of coronary resistance occurred. Under isolated trunk hypoxia coronary flow was considerably increased and coronary resistance decreased. Cardiac output increased slightly in isolated cerebral hypoxia, and significantly in isolated trunk hypoxia. Blood pressure increased significantly in both cases.

1/1

HERMANN, R.

HUNGARY

SOLTI, F., PAPP, M., ISKUM, M., MARTON, I., and HERMANN, R., of the First Department for Medicine at the Medical University (Orvostudomanyi Egyete, Iss. Belklinika) in Budapest.

"Changes in the Electrocardiogram and Circulation of Dogs Due to Changes in the Tone of the Renal Pelvis and Bladder"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23, No 1, 1963, pp. 1-7.

Abstract: [English article; authors' English summary] A rapid change in the tone of the renal pelvis or the urinary bladder of dogs has been found to elicit, via reflex pathways, hypertension, increased pressure in the lesser circulation, a diminution in coronary flow, and an augmentation of venous tone. The electrocardiogram indicated disturbed repolarization and in some instances arrhythmia. Cardiac output and venous pressure showed no change. Tests with the administration of Dibenamine and denervation have pointed to the sympathetic nervous system as the principal factor in these changes. Ten references, including 3 Russian and 7 Western.

HERMANN, R.

HUNGARY

SOLTI, Ferenc, ISKUM, Miklos, MARK, Gyorgy, HERMANN, Robert; First Department of Medicine, Medical University, Budapest (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikaja, Budapest).

"The Effect of Hypoxia on the Coronary Circulation of the Dog."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricarum, Vol. XXIII, No 3, 1963, pages 269-274.

Abstract: [English article; Authors' English summary] The mechanism of changes in the coronary circulation was studied by means of producing hypoxia in the isolated head (brain) and in the isolated trunk of dogs with crossed circulation. Hypoxia in the isolated trunk induced an increase in coronary flow and a decrease in the coronary resistance. The coronary vessels responded with reflexory constriction to hypoxia of the isolated head and subsequently showed dilatation of central origin. 4 Hungarian, 4 Western references.

1/1

SOLTI,F.; ISKUM,M.; KRASZNAI,I.; MARK, Gy.; REV,J.; FOLDESSY,K.; HERMANN,R.

Effect of chlorpromazine on peripheral circulation and on the
oxygen consumption of the extremities muscles. Cor. vasa 6
no.2:130-137 '64

1. First Department of Medicine, University of Budapest, Hungary.

SOLTI,F.; ISKUM,M.; PETER,A.; REV,J.; HERMANN, R.; FOLDESSY,K.

Effect of devincan on cerebral circulation, cerebral venous pressure and cerebral oxygen consumption in man. Cor. vasa 6 no.2:138-141 '64.

1. First Department of Medicine and Department of Neuropathology, Medical University, Budapest, Hungary.

SOLTI, Ferenc, dr.; ISKUM, Miklos, dr.; KRASZNAI, Istvan, dr.; MARK,
Gyorgy, dr.; REV, Judit, dr.; FOLDESY, Klara, dr.; HERMANN,
Robert, dr.

Effect of chlorpromazine (Hibernal) on the circulation and
on the oxygen consumption by muscles of extremities. Orv.
hetil. 105 no.8:344-346 23 F'64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyo Egyetem, I. Belklinika.

L-15477-66

ACC NR: AT6007436

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0043/0044

23

AUTHOR: Solti, F.; Iskum, M.; Krasznai, I.; Hermann, R.; Nagy, Julius; Russa, P.

ORG: I. Department of Medicine, Medical University of Budapest, Budapest
(Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. Belgyogyaszati Tanszék)

BH

TITLE: Effect of an acute increase in cardiac output on cerebral and peripheral blood flow /This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964/

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 43-44

TOPIC TAGS: dog, cardiovascular system, cerebrum, radioisotope

ABSTRACT:

In response to an acute increase in cardiac output (induced by a rapid infusion of a physiological NaCl solution, 10 ml/kg) in the dog, the blood flow in the internal carotid and the vertebral artery increased moderately while that in the femoral artery increased greatly, as determined with a floating rotameter. According to results of clinical experiments, the acute increase in cardiac output on

Card 1/2

1 15577-66

ACC NR: AT6007436

the infusion of 5 ml/kg saline significantly increased the cerebral and peripheral blood flow. The oxygen and glucose uptake by tissues of the brain and extremities increased, cerebral vascular resistance decreased slightly, vascular resistance in the extremities diminished markedly. The cerebral fraction of cardiac output decreased slightly while the peripheral fraction increased. The venous isotope dilution method was used for the latter determinations. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

LB

Card 2/2

HERMANN, V.

Ca

Effect of electric current on the potassium content of peripheral nerves. Gyula Móhás and Vilmos Hermann. *Magyar Biológiai Közösségi Munkájai* 6, 232-34 (1953).—The K of the nerve migrates to the negative pole under the influence of elec. current. Because of this, the irritability near the positive pole decreases by 20-30%. The expns. were made on the sciatic nerve of frogs with c. m. f. of 16 v. and electrode 20 mm. long. The ratio Ca/K probably changes within seconds. In dead nerves there was little or no migration of K. S. S. de Finilly

11 f

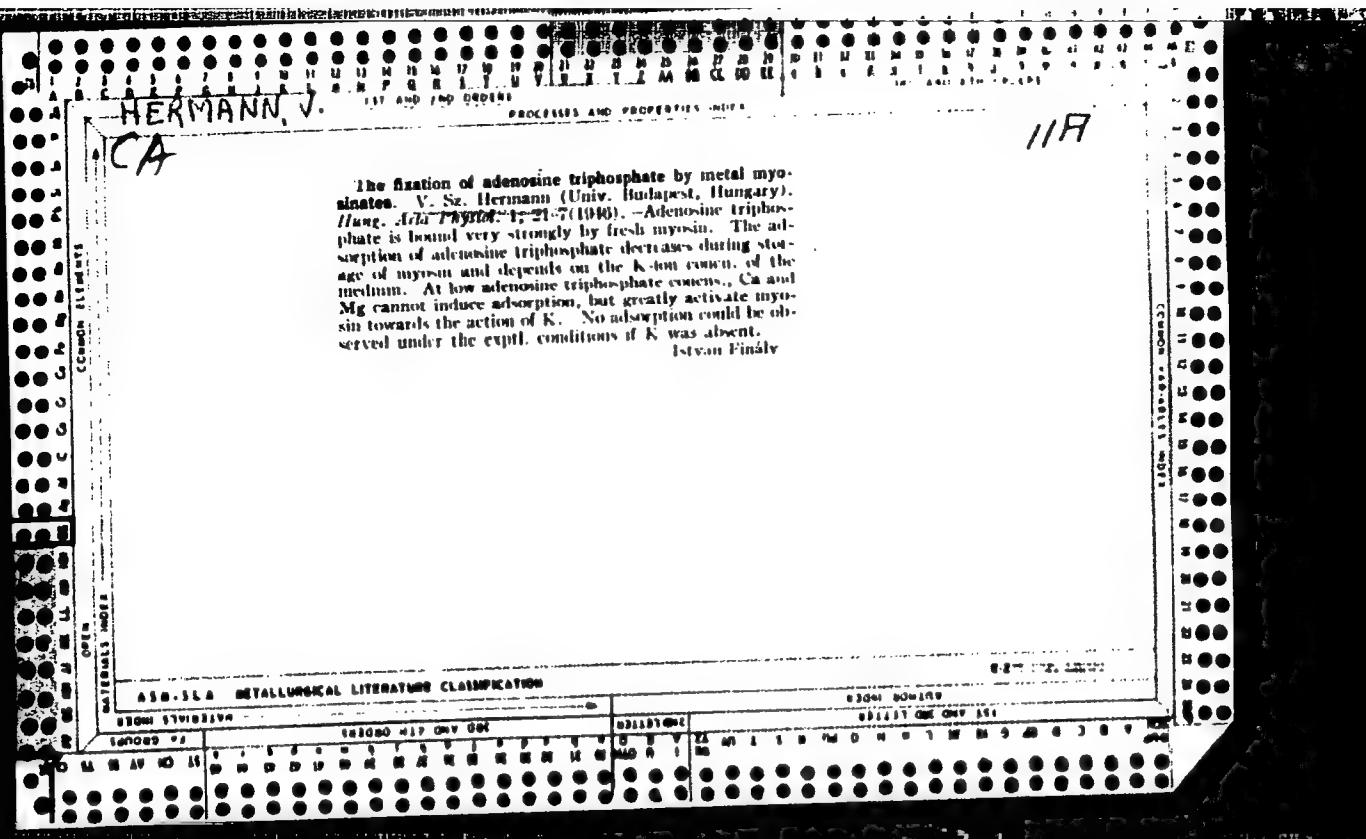
ASB:SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618010017-7"

CH
HERMANN, V.

Effect of the electric current on the potassium content
of peripheral nerves. Gyula Mihes and Vilma Hermann.
Magyar Biol. Kutatási/et Munkái 8, 245-257 (1935-36).
After passage of a current of from 0.06 to 0.12 ma. for 2
min. through the living sciatic nerve of the frog, there was
approx. a 45% greater concn. of K in the vicinity of the
cathode than in that of the anode. Two min. after inter-
ruption of the current, the difference was only 3%. Dead
nerves showed an increase of only 8% at the cathode.
Nerves narcotized with $1\text{t}_6\text{O}$ showed a similar low migra-
tion but, after recovery from the narcosis, behaved as did
normal nerves. S. S. de Finay



P.4 HERMANN, J.

114

Myosin as adenylic acid deaminase. Gyorgy Acs and Vilmos B. Hermann (Biochem. Inst. Budapest). *Acta Physiologica Acad. Sci. Hungar. 1, 150-11910.* Cerval myosin showed a very weak deaminating effect on adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and adenosine diphosphate (ADP). Much stronger activity of myosin was observed on adenylic acid (AA). The optimum of deaminase activity occurred at pH 6.1. Concentrated myosin soln. (10-20 mg. myosin in 1.0 ml. 0.5 M KCl) at pH 7.2 did not lose its activity when stored at 0° for several days. When the myosin concn. was only 40 mg. ml., it was inactivated in several hrs.; the degree of inactivation was about 50% when stored for 6 hrs. at 0° at pH 6.1. Full inactivation occurred when stored at room temp. under identical conditions. Ca or Mg aided deamination; the main effect was observed with 0.001 M Ca or Mg. No effects were observed with Zn, Co, or Mn in a similar concn. The activity of myosin prepd. from striated rabbit muscle at pH 6.1 was $Q_m = 4-8000$, of synthetic actomyosin 3000, and of myosin B 2000. No AA-deaminating effect was observed in myosin prepd. from heart muscle of rabbit and cattle, or in suspensions of crab muscle. The suspensions of striated muscle of pigeon or fish showed AA-deaminating effects. Deaminase could not be isolated from myosin by the usual protein isolation methods. When myosin was dissolved in 0.8 M KCl and pppd. with acetate buffer (pH 5.3) and actid. with NaSe, an enzyme 2-3 times more active than the original myosin was obtained in 10-20% yield. The expts. show that AA-deaminase is linked to the myosin fraction in the same way as adenosinetriphosphatase is linked, but that the same myosin groups do not regulate the activity of these 2 enzymes. Istvan Finlay

HERMHANN, V.

CA

11A

Adenylic acid deaminase. V. St. Hermann and G. Jozseповits (Inst. Biochem. Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 2, 64-72 (1949) (in German).—Deaminase prep'd. according to Schmidt (C.A. 23, 873) definitely contains myosin. The protein of deaminating effect pp'd. from Schmidt deaminase prep'd. appears to be a myosin mol. which does not dephosphorylate adenosine triphosphate (ATP) but can play an active role as adenylic acid deaminase. This is proved by investigating the acty-, adenosinetriphosphatase effect, and alterations in viscosity when treated with actin and ATP. The myosin prep'd. according to Bailey (C.A. 36, 6178) contains actin and proved to be less active than cryst. myosin. When the Kalckar and Shafrazi method (C.A. 41, 3182c) was used, no such deaminase could be prep'd. from cryst. myosin showing activity greater than that of myosin itself. This is explained by the existing differences between the acty. of actin-free myosin and of actomyosin. Cryst. myosin prep'd. according to Svint-Gyorgy (C.A. 41, 1302c) from rabbit muscle proved to be an adenylic acid deaminase of high activity. Under given conditions 1 γ of such myosin could split 1.0-1.6 γ adenylic acid in 1 min. István Finsály

CA READING

118

The role of myosin in the enzymic decomposition of adenosine triphosphate. V. St. Hermann and G. Jozseповits (Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Hung. Akad. Physiol.* 2, 73-83 (1949) (in German).—Various exps. were conducted with actin-free myosin prep. from rabbit muscles in 5 ml. 0.1 M KCl adjusted to pH 7.4 by veronal-acetate buffer and incubated at 30°. As a simultaneous effect of myosin and muscle ext., a dephosphorylation and deamination of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) was observed, and inosinic acid was obtained. The mechanism of this reaction is explained as follows. Myokinase present in muscle ext. converts adenosine diphosphate (ADP) to ATP and adenosine phosphate (AP). Myosin dephosphorylates ATP and deaminates AP. The splitting of ADP is not performed by a special adenosine diphosphatase or ADP-deaminase, but by adenosine triphosphatase and adenylic acid deaminase after the dissociation of ATP. When the substratum consists of ATP instead of ADP, then a similar course follows. First myosin converts ATP to ADP. However, as soon as a portion of ATP is dephosphorylated, myokinase dissociates the ADP formed, and this process is repeated until ATP is completely converted to inosinic acid. In reaction mixts. contg. both ATP and ADP both phenomena occur together. 10 references. István Fájaly

HERMANN, V.

CA

113

Myosin as adenylic acid deaminase. V. Sz. Hermann and G. Józseppits (Univ. Budapest, Hung.) *Nature* **164**, 845 (1949); cf. *C.I.* **42**, 8837g. Actomyosin (I) deaminates adenylic acid with a $Q_10 = 1000$ at the pH optimum 5.0-6.1. The deaminase (II) activity is not separable from I by repeated tritysting. Schmidl II, prepd. according to Lohmann and Schuster (*C.I.* **26**, 6741), appears to owe its activity to I, since I is shown to be its chief protein component on the basis of salt fractionation and soly. tests, adenosinetriphosphatase and adenosine-diphosphatase activity, and actomyosin formation on addn. of actin. Kalekar's II (*C.I.* **41**, 3152b), with a $Q_10 = 1000$, is similarly believed to owe its activity to I. Erich Lohmann

HEINMANN, V. S z. 1951

(Biochemical Inst. U. of Budapest)

"New Data on the Enzymatic Degradation of ATP."

Acta Physiol. (Budapest), 1951, 2/1 suppl. (5)
No abstr. in Exc. Med.

HUNG

Localization and properties of adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-dephosphorylating enzyme of the brain. V. S. Hermann and J. Zombeck (Med. Univ., Berlin). Arch. Bioch. Sci. Hung. 5, 353-371 (1951) (via German). The ATP-dephosphorylating activity of the grain fraction of the brain is mostly assoc. with the mitochondrial fraction. The mitochondria hydrolyze the two labile phosphates of ATP to orthophosphate. This hydrolysis is catalyzed by adenosinetriphosphatase (I) and ATP-glycophosphatase (II). II was sep'd from I by washing the mitochondria with dilute water at pH 7.2. Optimal activity of the mitochondrial I occurred between pH 8 and 9. Ca or Mg produced either activation or inhibition depending upon pH. g. E. B.

ERDELYI, G.; FISCHER, A.; HERMANN, Vilma Sz.; TAKACSY-NAGY, L.; VARGA, I.

Experimental studies on the pathogenesis of shock kidney. I.
Tubular changes by the injection of foreign proteins. Acta
med.hung. 14 no.3:247-261 '59.

1. III. Medizinische Klinik und Biochemisches Institut der
Universitat, Budapest.

(KIDNEY DISEASES exper.)
(ALLERGY exper.)

ERDÉLYI, G.; FISCHER, A.; SZ.HERMANN, V.; TAKACSI-MAGY, L.; VARGA, I.

Experimental data on the pathogenesis of shock kidneys. I. Renal changes after the administration of heterogenous proteins. Magy. beloryarch.13 no.5:147-154 O '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem III. sz. Belklinika Janak (igazgato: dr. Gomori Pal egyetemi tanar) es Biochemiai Intezetenek (igazgato: dr. Sz.Hermann V. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(ALLERGY exper)
(KIDNEYS pathol)

VETISKA, Ales; HERMANN, Vladimir

Problems of the movement of molding mixtures in high pressure
molding. Slevarenstvi 12 no.11:431-435 N '64.

KRUTSAY, Miklos, dr., Iust. 56, Szolnok, dr.

Carcinoid syndrome verified by autopsy. Orv. hetil. 105
no.31:1473-1474 2 Ag '64.

1. Keszthelyi Varsosi Korhaz, Korbonctani Osztaly (feorvoss
Krutsay Miklos dr.).

HERMANN-OTAVSKY, K.

"Low Reflectance Coatings and Their Importance for the Technique of Astronomical Observations."
p. 39, Praha, Vol. 35, no. 2, Feb. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618010017-7

HERMANN-OTAVSKY, K.

"Photography with Binoculars." p. 54, Praha, Vol. 35, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Acquisitions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618010017-7"

RERABKOVA, E.; HERMANOVÁ, E.; PESKOVÁ, D.

Cytostatic effect of certain aminopterin analogues in cultures of proliferating and normal cells. *Neoplasma*, Bratisl. 7 no.1 suppl: 133-137 '60.

(AMINOPTERIN pharmacol)
(TISSUE CULTURE)

HERMANOVÁ, K.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.18 Vol.1/8 Cardiovascular Aug 57

2314. HERMANOVÁ K., HERMAN B. and TESÁREK B. I. Int. Klin. PU, Olomouc. *Vliv dietní léčby v Dolní Lipová na arteriální hypertensi* *The influence of dietary therapy in Dolní Lipová on arterial hypertension* Cas. Lék. ces. 1956, 95/33-34 (908-912) Graphs 3 Tables 2

The spa regimen in Dolní Lipová with strict salt-free diet leads to a greater and more lasting decline in blood pressure than can be achieved by rest treatment in hospital with normal salt-free diet. It brings about considerable improvement or even complete disappearance of subjective symptoms for a very long period. Strict salt-free diet with caloric restrictions should be reserved only for hypertension with obesity, in patients of normal weight the same results can be achieved by strict salt-free diet with normal caloric values. (VI, 18)

HERRMANOVÁ, K.

HERRMANOVÁ, K.; HUB, M.; PRAVDOVÁ, M.

Cushing syndrome with narcolepsy & fatal hemorrhage from peptic ulcer.
Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.39:1234-1236 27 Sept 57.

1. Katedra interni prepedeutiky VMA J. Ev. P., pobecka Pardubice,
prednosta dr. Herrman. Pathologickoanatomicke oddelení MUNI Pardubice,
prednosta Mil. Hub.

(CUSHING SYNDROME, compl.
narcolepsy with fatal hemorrh. from peptic ulcer (Cs))

(SLEEP DISORDERS,
narcolepsy with Cushing synd. & fatal hemorrh. from
peptic ulcer (Cs))

(PEPTIC ULCER, Hemorrh.
fatal with Cushing synd. & narcolepsy (Cs))

ENCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/5 Physiology May 59

1961. EFFECT OF A SINGLE LARGE DOSE OF AMINOPTERIN ON THE NORMAL BONE MARROW - Die Wirkung einer einzelnen grossen Aminopterindosis auf das normale Knochenmark - Hermannová K. and Herrmann B. Prop. Inst. VLA Hradec Králové (Königgrätz), Pardubice - Z.GES. INN. MED. 1958, 13/3 (112-114) Illus. 4

An otherwise healthy woman aged 41 yr. took 49.5 mg. of aminopterin with suicidal intent. Exanthem, mucosal ulcerations and gastrointestinal bleeding appeared 2 days later. The temperature was 37.4°C. Megaloblasts, metamyelocytes and large staff cells were found in the sternal punctate, without any other haematological changes. Further exanthematic changes were seen after treatment with ascorbic acid, vit. B₁₂, ACTH and saline infusions had been instituted, but after a week no megaloblasts were found in the sternal punctate. Vomiting and diarrhoea, which started almost immediately after ingestion of the drug, cleared up in a week and the patient was discharged home after 2 weeks. Three weeks later she had lost practically all her hair and complained of continuous headache. Amenorrhoea lasted 10 weeks. At 12 weeks after the poisoning all signs and symptoms had cleared up. It is postulated that even a large dose of aminopterin does not inhibit haemopoiesis if the organism is saturated with folic acid. The changes observed in the weeks subsequent to poisoning with this antagonist are ascribed to a deficiency of folic acid.

Link - Bratislava

HERMANNNOVA, K

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Chemotherapeutic
Preparations. Antitubercular Agents.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 9301

Author : Herrmannova, K.

Inst :

Title : Severe Hemorrhagic Complications during Treatment with
IsoniazidOrig Pub : Rozhl. tuberk. a nemocech plienich, 1958, 18, N° 5, 342-
346Abstract : Two cases of severe hemorrhagic diatheses which occurred
during treatment with isoniazid are described. One female
patient died as a result of massive hemorrhage beneath
the skin and mucosa of the digestive apparatus. In the
second patient purpura was observed, accompanied by
swelling of the joints, and profuse hemorrhage from the
nose and sexual organs: hematuria and oliguria. During
the period of markedly expressed manifestations of

Card 1/2

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Chemotherapeutic
Preparations. Antitubercular Agents.

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., № 2, 1959, 9301

hemorrhagic diathesis, attacks of supraventricular
paroxysmal tachycardia occurred. -- From the author's
summary

Card 2/2

HERMAN, B.; HERMANOVÁ, K.; VYKYDAL, A.

Infectious inflammation of the liver and diabetes. Vnitřní lek.
11 no. 3:237-244 Mr '65

1. Infekční oddělení Obvodního ústavu národního zdraví, Pardubice
(prednosta: MUDr. A. Vykydal) a vnitřní oddělení Obvodního ústavu
národní zdraví, Pardubice (prednosta: MUDr. B. Herman).

62600463886

HERMAN, B.; HERMANOVÁ, K.; Internal Department Okrošni Institute of National Health (Interni Oddelení OUNZ), Pardubice, Head (Primář) Dr B. HERMAN.

"Differentiated Care for Patients in Internal Medicine."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Českých, Vol 105, No 26, 24 June 66, pp 706 - 707

Abstract: The concentration of critically ill patients in special rooms is discussed. It is suggested that a room with 5 to 10 cubicles be placed under the constant care of one doctor and 10 nurses; special equipment required in the care of critically sick patients is described, and this should be constantly available. The patients feel reassured by the constant presence of the medical personnel, and no adverse reactions, due to patients worry over their condition, were observed. No references.

1/1

- 23 -

HERMANOVSKY, Vojtech

Microscopic examination of the hard soldered ceramics-metal joints.
Silikaty 7 no.1:19-28 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav elektrotechnicke keramiky, Hradec Kralove.

HERMANOWICZ, A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618010017-7"

A new system of settlement of accounts between the investor and the contractor
p. 26

(Budownictwo Wiejskie, Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1956, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

1955, 1.

For wider use of prefabrication in rural building. In
(BUDROVSKY BUDROVSKY. Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1955, Leningrad, 'Giz')

SD: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL) 10, Vol. 1, no. 1, Dec. 1954.
Vol.

HERMANOWICZ, E.

"New Polish achievements in the field of cooling and lubricating fluids,"
Mechanik, Warszawa, Vol 27, No 1, Jan. 1954, p. 24.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

country	:	Poland	H-4
category	:		
abs. jour.	:	RZKhim, No. 5 1960, No.	18256
author	:	Hermanowicz, E. and Zawadzki, J.	
inst.	:	Polish Institute for Mechanics	
title	:	The Protection of Steel and Zinc-Aluminum Alloys from Underground Corrosion by Painting	
orig. pub.	:	Prace Inst Mech, 7, No 25, 44-60 (1959)	
abstract	:	Tests have been made on the protective properties under conditions of underground corrosion of coatings of different types of paint (P) on phosphated steel, zinc-plated steel (galvanized or metallized), and on Zn-Al alloys; the results indicate the superiority of synthetic resin based paints over oil-based paints. The following enamels were found to be most effective: Z-S-1G1-A epoxy enamel (over-dried), 2062 F gray enamel, and chlorinated rubber-based enamel. The prepara-	

CARD: 1/2

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category	:		
abs. jour.	:	RZKhim, No. 5 1960, No.	18256
author	:		
inst.	:		
title	:		
orig. pub.	:		
abstract	:	tion of the metal surface prior to the application of the P has a marked effect on the corrosion protective properties of the P. Best results are obtained from the application of layer of galvanic Zn followed by passivation or phosphating. For best results in the corrosion protection of Zn-Al alloys, a preliminary pickling is recommended followed by the application of one coat of Z-S-1G1-A or 2062 F gray enamel. Acid peat soils have the most aggressive effect on P coatings.	

V. Kashcheyev

CARD: 2/2

OKON, K.; HERMANOWICZ, F.

Picryl xantogenate and rhodanate. Bul chim PAN 8 no.2:37-39 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Military Technical College, Warsaw. Presented by T. Urbanski.

(Picryl group) (Xanthanes) (Thiocyanates)

OKON, Kazimierz; HERMANOWICZ, Franciszek

On the reaction of picrylpyridinium chloride with sulfites in aqueous
solutions. Rocznik chemii 34 no. 5: 1275-1278 '60.

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Military Technical College, Warszawa.

(Picrylpyridinium chloride) (Sulfites)
(Water) (Solutions)

OKON, Kazimierz; HERMANOWICZ, Franciszek

Picryl xanthate and rhodanate. Roczn. chemii 35 no. 5: 1237-1242 '61.

1. Military Technical College, Warsaw.

HERMANOWICZ, H.

HERMANOWICZ, H. Kramnica and Oblazowa or Czerwone Skalki. p. 12, No. 9, August 1956. Poland, Warszawa
Turysta

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

HERMANOWICZ, H.

HERMANOWICZ, H. A morning in Kazimierz. p. 12.

Vol. 28, no. 10, Oct. 1956

TURYSTA
Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

HERMANOWICZ, M. MK.

Geography & Geology

Krakow w nocy. Opracowanie literackie Tadeusza Silwiaka. Krakow,
Wydawn. Artystyczno-Graficzne, 1954. (Krakow t. nr. 144)

Midw. NN. Not in Dlc

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 4
April, 1947, Unclass.

HERMANOWICZ, L.

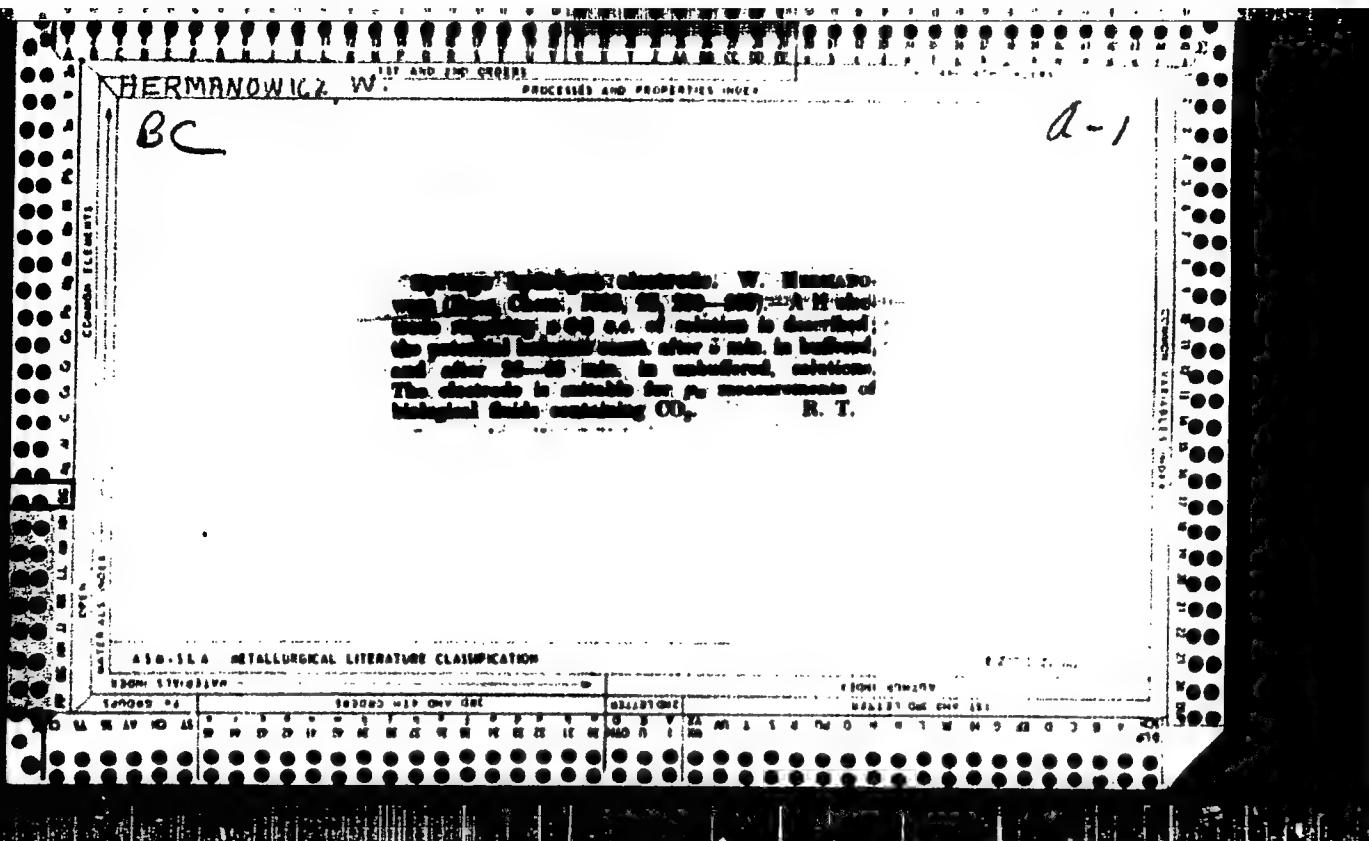
Mechanical plastering in Warsaw. p. 242.

PRZEGLAD BUDOWLANY

Warszawa

Vol. 27, no. 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956



HERMANOWICZ, W.

CA

Allantoic acid. Formation of allantoic acid from allantoic acid. Witold Hermanowicz. *Roczniki Chem.* 22, 169-80 (1948). The rate constants at 3° and 25° (pH given in parentheses) for the hydrolysis of allantoin (I) to allantoic acid (II) were found to be: 0.00149, 0.0103 (30.1), 0.00509, 0.0551 (12.8), 0.00530, 0.0611 (31.1), 0.00511, 0.0551 (12.8), 0.00530, 0.0610 (31.8), 0.00511, 0.0551 (12.8), 0.00530, 0.0610 (31.8) (the last 2 entries at 25°). The activation energy was 302.3 kca in the range of pH studied, and the reaction was of the 1st order. On the basis of these results an improved method of prepn. of II was developed. 1 (10 g.) and 20 cc. 30% KOH are kept 17-20 hrs. at 25°, dried with 3 vols. H₂O, and 2.3 N H₂SO₄ added (at 0°) to pH 2.6-2.8, forming a ppt. of II which on filtration, washing with H₂O, and drying, gives 70-82% II, m. 168°. Purification of the Na salt of II is less difficult than that of the free acid; crude II is neutralized with NaOH, the excess alkali neutralized with AcOH, and the soln. filtered and dried with 8-10 vols. 30% NaOH; on standing large crystals of the Na salt of II are obtained (drying too much prevents decompr. to NH₂CO₂H). H. H. Semant

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Allantoin acid. II. Dissociation constants of allantoin acid within the range of temperatures 0-25°. Wlodek Hermanowicz (Polymol. Inst., Lódz, Poland). Roczniki Chemii 1960, 34, 227-232 (1960) (English summary); cf. C.A. 54, 14128-22, 262-263 (1960) (English summary); cf. C.A. 64, 14128-22, 262-263 (1966) (English summary). The log of the reciprocal of the dissociation const., μ_{K_a} = $\log (1/K_a)$ within the range of temp., 0-25°, was found by measuring the e.m.f., E , of the following cell: Pt, H₂|Na allantoin + HCl|AgCl|Ag. This cell has an indifferent potential. μ_{K_a} was found by graphic interpretation. The value of μ_{K_a} at 25° was also obtained by means of the following cell which has a definite potential: Pt, Me|Na allantoin + HCl|cathodic electrode. 26 references. Edward A. Achermann

1957

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Determination of products of chlorine hydrolysis in aqueous solutions. W. Hermanowicz and W. Dozanska. *Gaz., Woda i Tech. Sanit.* 23, 280-5 (1949). — A method is described for the detn. of Cl_2 , ClO^- , and Cl^- in chlorinated water.

T. R. Zegreć

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PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B C

Alkanole acid. II. Dissociation constant at 0-25°. W. Hermanowicz (Recz. Chem., 1950, 22, 290-300).—The dissociation const. of alkanole acid is 2.200-2.225 at 0-25°. The heat of dissociation is of the same order as that of other carboxylic acids, suggesting that alkanole acid does not form zwitterions.

R. TRUSCOTT

ASH-LESS METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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AA

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Original - *W. Hermanowicz*
C-1

3600. Determination of traces of zinc in water by means of paper chromatography. W. Hermanowicz and C. Sikorowska (Przem. Chrm., 1958, 6, 238-257).—The sample (100 ml.) is evaporated to dryness, the residue is dissolved in 0.5 ml. of 50% HCl, and 0.01-ml. portions of solution are placed on filter-paper strips, which are then dipped in solvent (isobutanol 16.7, acetone 64.7, acetic acid 5.3, conc. HCl 0.9, and water 12.4 ml.) until the solvent front has risen

25-30 cm., when the strips are air-dried. The position of the Zn spot is determined on one strip by developing with ammoniacal dithiourea, and the corresponding parts of the other strips are cut out and shaken with 5 ml. each of 0.0005% dithiourea in CHCl_3 and of borate buffer of pH 6.3, and the intensity of coloration is compared with that given by known amounts of Zn. The method serves for determination of <0.06 p.p.m. of Zn. R. Tausczik.

HERMANOWICZ, W.

The determination of the oxidizability of sewage (part I and II sewage). W. Hermanowicz and A. Jaslińska, *Zeszyty Nauk. Chem.* 8, 312-317 (1962) (English summary). An investigation of oxidizability (electro. O demand) of some organic substances to be found in sewage with the aid of 4 oxidizing systems: KMnO₄ in acid and alk. medium, K₂Cr₂O₇ in 100% H₂SO₄ and H₃PO₄ soln., and NaOlt in alk. medium; known titration methods were used. $E_{1/2}$ for the systems was determined: KMnO₄ ($E_{1/2}$ 1460 mV) in alk. medium oxidizes glucose, sucrose, and phenol, but does not oxidize e.g. acids, cellulose, urea, and amino acids; therefore, the oxidizability with KMnO₄ does not give the total amt. of org. compounds in the sewage. The oxidation with K₂Cr₂O₇ (cf. *C.A.* 47, 8343) ($E_{1/2}$ 1300 mV, in H₂SO₄ and 1320 in H₃PO₄) gives the best results of the test, oxidizes cellulose, but does not react with urea and amino acid derivs. The amt. of compds. containing the free NH₂ group as urea and glycine can be dealt with alk. NaOlt ($E_{1/2}$ 755). Chloramine-T in acid soln. decomposes easily and cannot be used for determination of oxidizability. Oxidizability with these reagents gives better understanding of the character of the sewage (carbohydrate or amino type) than BOD which is very sensitive to the toxic substances in the sewage. Gen. A. Wozny